TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1865.

To News Dealers.

We would inform our friends that we now have in successful operation our fast printing press, which will enable us to fill all orders for the "Daily News" promptly. Orders for extra supply should be given the day previous.

Plantation Culture-Negro Tenantry and Farming.

In a recent number we gave our reasons for believing that plantation culture would be abandonthis State, and that the farming system would become established in its stead. Some of our readers, we fear, are disinclined to the result, and some question the process. They question whether negroes can be brought tegether into a community of farmers; or, if so, whether they ever be efficient and to be relied on for rents and duties of a well regulated community of tenants. Perhaps not. It is to be questioned whether they are, in fact, competent to the offices of self-government. That is the very question to be tried. But if they have not the force of character to make good tenants, have they the force to become good operatives on our estates? Does the one require a higher order of enterprise and talent than the other? We doubt if there be not error, or if men have thought maturely about this matter. There are but three forces sufficient to hold men to the severities of plantation life-the force of slavory, of starvation, and of contract. By the first they have been held to them in these Southern States, the West Indies, and Brazil; by the second in India, China, and Egypt; and by the last, we believe, no where yet upon the earth. We do not say it cannot be done or may not, but we do say that the discipline must be rigorous, the service severe, and that the people who will voluntarily enter into such discipline, perform such service, and stand to the requisition of such a life, under the mere provisions of a contract to do so, must have a sense of obligation and a force of character by no means common. There may be some-Germans and Scotch, perhaps-people more than commonly sensible of law-who might enter into such contracts, if there were sufficient inducements, and perform them; but they will not be entered into and performed by people indolent or inert; anything would be preferable. And it may well happen that negroes may be amply sufficient for the humble serge of activity and character required by a tenant farmer, without the sterner qualities necessary to sustain him, of his own volition, to the hardest life in the world.

It is not contended he will not enter on such undertaking; that if proprietors persist in the plantation system, a large proportion of the colored population will not take employment. They can have no option: they must have employment of some kind; and if this be the only one offered, they must of necessity accept it, but with the liberty of action, of performing strictly the contract, or of taking the consequences. It is to be feared they will too often take the consequences-that every hour in the day, every day in the week, to constant and efficient labor, will be too much for their sense of convenience or of obligation. Such labor is the necessary condition of successful planting operations; it is doubtful whether the negro can ever voluntarily perform it.

But may he not be competent to the less degree of character and enterprise required by farm culture? In that there may be the necessity of times for hard labor, but it is not necessary it should be so sustained. There will be intervals of relaxation; frequent changes from one thing to another; the entertainment resulting from the growth and development of the matters he may have in hand. The varied wants of his pigs, poultry, stock, corn, cotton, and potatoes, may induce him to the labors necessary to supply them, without his being pricked to activity by a sense of legal obligation. This is at least probable. In this way he may become a worthy tenant on estates. The present occupants may become communities of tenants. Customs. prescriptions, and copy-hold rights, may become established. They may well produce enough for support and an excess for rent. The proprietor may be at hand to secure his income, preserve order, and exercise an intelligent supervision over the affairs, external and internal, of the community. He may promote the prospects of success by a judicious use of the capital required by the common interest. What he shall receive will be so much clear, without the risk for investment that may never pay. If the experiment succeed-if such tenantry shall be competent to the task-his investment will be safe, his interest permanent; if it shall increase and extend, his interest will advance. The community may become a village or a trading town; pursuits may become varied; tenants may acquire property; they may be in condition to purchase the farms they have cultivated- to bid and compete for timber ways and water privileges; their wants may give value to many conditions of the estate now unconsidered; and it is quite possible, therefore, that this system may result in permanent prosperity to proprietors, very much beyond anything they have yet had reason to hope

All, of course, as we have said, depends upon the megro's capacity for self-direction. We will not positively assert that he has such capacity : we speak in no spirit of innovation: we would urge our fellow-citizens to abandon modes of life sufficiently safe and satisfactory for any fields of experiment however attractive, upon which, of necessity, some element of contingency must enter with them. But we speak to them now in no such condition. We are on solid ground no longer, but at sea, and a sea untried unknown to us at least; with the possibility of breakers all around, and stunned and bewildered by the blow that set us adrift. In such condition he is not necessarily a reckless speculator who proposes we should calm ourselves, should look the prospect fairly in the face, should study the situation, and not under blind impulse set to struggling back to the port of our departure, without the reasonable hope that we will there find the state remaining which rendered it a port of safety. Under such circumstances it is not required of us that the course we suggest shall be perfectly right or successful. It is enough that it shall be the best possible; enough, even, that it shall be better than any other contended for. This much, we think, must be conce ded to that under consideration. It gives us more assurance than any other of being within the capacity of our colored population; it gives him, at once, a home and objects of interest and opportumity for enterprise, and the development of his social nature in perfect accordance with the intereats of proprietors; and, as the negro here is a great fact, and a fact that must be acted on—as our every interest is dependent on his well-being-as, in fact, however we may feel upon the subject, our present fortunes and, perhaps, our fates, are in-dissolubly linked together,—that of itself would constitute a motive to the experiment, if not so entirely consistent with the interests of proprietors Prigadier-General Rent is Agerylengel, ni ost and a new serve soll, od of mess bluow it at

The news from the cable is more cheering than it has been for some days past. By telegrams from Heart's Content, which we publish in to-day's issue, we learn that a schooner named the First Fruit, has arrived at Harbor Grace, which, on August 6, at 4 o'clock in the morning, saw the Great Eastern and the Terrible. Two hours later she saw a beacon buoy, with a flag upon it, marked Great Eastern, No. 5. From the Captain of the Terrible the information was obtained that the cable parted on the 2d of August. If the dispatch which we publish be true, it is dated 15th, and we publish one to the Augusta Constitutionalist, dated 16th, which says the Great Eastern has not been heard of-the finding of this buoy is a hopeful sign. Had the parting of the cable been sudden and unexpected, it would inevitably have sunk and been lost past redemption. The probability seems to be that either from stress of weather or from some accident to the Great Eastern, the cable was deliberately cut, a buoy being first attached to show its position. If the ship and cable parted company in consequence of a gale, the buoy may have been found; the cable spliced, and the ship have resumed her voyage again when the gale abated. That the ship was disabled, seems hardly probable, as that would have been reported by the Terrible, which was looking for the buoy while the Great Eastern was in sight. If she had met with any accident, it could only have been temporarily and easily repaired. As the ships were only about six hundred miles from the coast, we shall probably have conclusive intelligence within a few days.

The Cable.

Restoration.

ALLEGED TROUBLE IN THE CABINET—TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS-THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

WASHINGTON, August 15 .- Publications have recently have made of reports, speculations and int differences of opinion between the feren d his Cabinet with regard to the polibe pursued in restoring the Southern States to their former relations to the Union, and particularly involving the question of negro suffrage in the work of re-establishing the civil government, the military measures to secure which have already been taken through the agency of the Provisional Governors. The proceedings are strictly private, and it is not known that any of the members are in the habit of improperly revealing them. Therefore the publications professing to give reports of what takes place in the Cabinet council are, to say the least, untrustworthy.

But it may be said with confidence, as an answe to many of the speculations, that there is not now nor is it believed that there will be, any substantial or material difference between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the restoration of the Southern States. One of the reasons for this assertion is the fact that all the proclamations appointing the Provisional Governors are precisely in the same words, founded on the Tennessee arrangement, and maturely considered by the President and approved by the Cabinet, showing a carefully considered plan, the amnesty proclamation being in accord with that document. The Presi dent, it is known from the representation of his intimate friends, is determined to pursue substantially the reconstruction programme thus laid down, having reasonable evidence from the South that it will be successful. Many of the accounts from that section are exaggerated, and misrepresent the true condition of public opinion.

As the result of careful inquiry it is believed that there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the Cabinet to have Jefferson Davis tried for treason; while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before a civil tribunal. Chief Justice Chase is expected to arrive here in the course of a days for consultation with the President as to the time, the manner and the place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject There is a fixed determination on the part of the Executive that there shall be an immediate and fair trial by a jury of the country for high treason. It may in addition to this be confidently asserted that the President has determined as soon as practicable to withdraw the orders suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and to dispense with military courts .- [Tribune Wash. Cor.

The Cholera.

EFFORTS TO STAY THE PESTILENCE—FEARS OF "BLACK PLAGUE."

The Bremen's advices furnish dates from Cairo Egypt, to the 17th of July. A commission had been sent out to stop the pilgrims now on their journey from Mecca to Egypt by land at some marches the other side of Suez. Should there be any appearance of cholera among them, they will be detained at a safe distance from Suez until the disease leaves their camp. The great cholera which devastated Europe in 1832-3 broke out in July, which would correspond with the period of the return of the pilgrims in those years. The course of the disease at Jeddah is spoken of as most heart-rending. People were stricken down in the streets, where, as strangers, they lay and porished by hundreds for want of assistance. Mr. Calvert, the British consul there, is reported to have exerted himself heroically during the fatal visitation. By the latest accounts the disease had ceased at Jeddah, but it was very severe at Suakin. From Constantinople we learn that a panic has consequently seized the more wealthy, who have field from the infected city to establish themselves on the shore of the Bosphorus and the Isle of the Princes. In some parts of Stamboul this panic has attained such dimensions that, according to a correspondent of the Independance, it is possible to walk through whole streets and see no one save perhaps one or two poor persons, whose means will not permit them to emigrate. journey from Mecca to Egypt by land at some

South Carolina Society.

We continue, from our issue of yesterday, a short history of this Association:

In 1751, the General Assembly passed an Act to incorporate the Society, by the name of the South Carolina Society, which was confirmed on the 20th December, 1752.

Carolina Society, which was confirmed on the 20th December, 1752.

On the 5th of April, 1743, we find the general stock amounting to £2366 12s. 6d. currency. But on the 28th of April, 1770, it had rapidly increased to the sum of £52,686 1s. 1d. currency, notwithstanding the Society had been in the constant habit of schooling and clothing from ten to twenty poor children, for eighteen years preceding, besides supporting decayed members, their widows and children. The Society, exercising the same charitable acts, found their stock still increasing, not only from the usual contributions, but from the benevolence of some of their own body, and others, who, with a generosity that does them the highest honor, gave several large sums to their funds, so that on the anniversary of 1777 their capital amounted to £72,530 11s. 7d. currency.

From the year 1773 to 1779, the number of poor children constantly clothed and educated by their bounty, amounted, one year with another, to twenty-five and sometimes to thirty, independent of the maintenance of several of the widows of members and their children.

In the course of the American Revolution their capital was, from obvious causes, so very considerably diminished, as to oblige the Society. On the

members and their children.

In the course of the American Revolution their capital was, from obvious causes, so very considerably diminished, as to oblige the Society, on the 28th of March, 1780, with infinite regret, to discharge the children from their school.

From this period to the year 1786 the Society was barely able to afford assistance to those who were more immediately entitled to it; but a worthy inhabitant of Charlestown dying in the year 1781, bequeathed to the Society £5000 sterling "for the use of the poor of Charlestown," which, with other bequests, donations, and deposits, determined them to resume, and extend their former plan of clothing and educating children of the poor; accordingly, with a portion of the interest of the money, in November, 1786, sixteen were received on the bounty; and the number was afterwards increased to thirty-six.

In the year 1791 the Legislature of the State, on the petition of the Society, extended their charter, so far as to enable them to hold a real and personal estate to the amount of £2000 sterling per annum, above respises, and also authorized them to bind out as apprentices such children as should be educated at their expense.

On the first of January, 1799, it was proposed, and finally agreed, that a lot should be purchased, and a building erected for a school, with adjoining apartments for the residence of a tutor, over which should be constructed a spacious and elegant hall, with other convenient rooms, for the accommodation of the Society: it was also agreed to continue to clothe and educate the children then on the bounty; but when the building should be fitted for the reception of the school, the plan of education should be extended, by electing, in place of each child, as it attained the age limited for its education, two others, who, if unconnected with the institution, should be educated, but not clothed. Thus was the school the green. place of each child, as it attained the age limited for its education, two others, who, if unconnected with the institution, should be educated, but not clothed. Thus was the school increased to seventy-two, being double its former number (independent of the children of members), with no other additional expense than the employment of an assistant teacher.

From the foundation of the Society to the 2d October 1827, apprint of more them in the contract of the second to the s

tober, 1827, a period of more than ninety-one years, thirty-four necessitous members, and one hundred and three destitute widows, have received hundred and three destitute widows, have received an annual support, by quarterly payments, which are always made in advance. Within this interval education has been afforded to cleven hundred and seventy children, of whom eight hundred and fifty-one were unconnected with the institution; 374 were children of members, many of whom have been clothed as well as educated. There were, in October, 1842, on the bounty of the Society, two superannuated members, twenty-six indigent widows, and fourteen orphans who were pupils of the academies, then recently instituted by the Society, and on the anniversary, in 1852, there were on the bounty one indigent member, two indigent daughters of members, who being cripples cannot support themselves; forty-seven indigent widows; thirteen orphan children of deceased members educated by the Society. The expense of the present year, 1852, being \$8,082, payable quarterly.

Northern Political Conventions.

While President Johnson, through the Provisional Governors, is endeavoring to quietly yet offectually readjust the machinery of the respective State governments in the South, the politicians in the Northern States are holding their conventions and quarreling over the platforms which they shall erect for their candidates to stand upon. The policy of the President is, in most instances, working harmoniously, and bringing about the desired results: but the politicians in the North are not all so fortunate in their schemes here. The radical wing of the Republican party, which set out under Chief Justice Chase in a bold movement of the tender of the results and the Parillet and t out under Chief Justice Chase in a bold movement not only to control the President and the reorganization of the Southern States, but also the politics of the North, are, being sadly defeated in almost every instance. They have been unable to swerve the Fresident from his fixed policy, and in all the conventions yet held they have only found two which would give their radical resolves even the respect of consideration, and only one that would in the least endorse them.

The Republicans of Ohio led off in holding their State Convention. It convened just at the time when the agitation in regard to negro suffrage was

State Convention. It convened just at the time when the agitation in regard to negrosusfrage was at its height, and when it was generally supposed the radicals had sufficient strength to direct the action of the party is many of the States. But the returned veterans obtained control of that gathering, and kept the radicals in the background. They secured their own platform and nominated one of their own leaders for Governor. The Jacohina then clung to the nominee—General Cox—de-hina then clung to the nominee—General Cox—debeen sent ont to glop the pilgrimen now on their journey from Meca to Egypt by Jand at some marches the other side of Suez. Should there be any appacatance of cholera among them, they will discase to the state of the search of

BT STATEMENT OF ACTING MASTER F. M. MON TELL, LATE COMMANDING U. S. GUNBOAT PO-TOMSKA, U. S. N .- On my return to this city from Washington, by request of many friends, I respectfully place before the public my reasons for leaving the city

so suddenly on the 2d instant. From the reports made by a few returning persons relative to my proceedings on Cooper River, while in com mand of the U.S. steamer Polamska, to Lieut. Comman der Bannerr, he was induced to prefer charges agains me. By permission of Rear-Adrxiral Rapport, I pro Washington to have the investigation before the Honorable Secretary of Navy. After remaining in the city for a week, I had the honor to receive the annexed letter and to be honorably acquitted, and I re spectfully beg to place before the public and to call their

attention to so base an act of injustice.

At the evacuation of Charleston, I had the honor to command the U. S. steamer Potomska, and was the first gunboat inside the harbor. A few days afterwards, in eccordance with orders, I reported for duty to the army, and remained on Cooper River until April 28, when I re ceived scaled orders and sailed for the Gulf.

While on duty with the Potomska on Cooper River. myself and crew were constantly employed night and day in removing the deserted women and children to this city; giving aid and assistance to persons in need; keeping the negroes at work and on the plantations preventing destruction of property and putting down unruly and insubordinate persons; sending to town abandoned provisions to feed the starving and destitute; providing medical aid and comforts for those in need and wherever it was needed, rations were issued from the Potomska; officers and men sent miles away from my command on errands of mercy, and in one instance were ambushed and captured.

I am sorry to say, our services have been forgotter since peace; and a few ungrateful persons, returning again to their homes, have sought to reflect discredit o ur good deeds.

As the commanding officer of the Potomska, I feel, in justice to the ship's crew and myself, that this letter should be placed in public print. We have all fought in defence of our country's cause, and feel proud in being able to receive from her the honorable discharge, which is a sailor's pride, and which will be placed before our children's children as a memorial forever.

For our services we ask no remuneration; but we of ject to part with the honors we have gained in the past four years.

I deem it proper to say that I hold certificates and re ceipts for all abandoned grain, and furniture, &c., removed from Cooper River, also my orders for so doing: and I again repeat, in justice to myself and crew, that we are willing and able to meet any charges that may ever be brought against us, that may tend to lessen th respect and confidence of our government and superior

I have the honor to be, very respectfully. Your obedient servant,

F. M. MONTELL. Acting Master U. S. Navy. Late Commanding U. S. Steamer Potomaka.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 14, 1865.

SIR: From the evidence presented, the Department is satisfied that the charges preferred against you by Lieut. Commander Edward Baurert were made by him upon reports which have since been shown to be unreliable, and are without foundation in fact. No further proceed ings will therefore be had.

At your request, you are hereby granted three (3) months leave of absence from this date, at the expiration of which leave you will so report by letter to this Department. You will at all times keep the Department advised of your address.

Very respectfully,

Secretary of the Navy. Acting Master F. M. MONTELL, late commanding U. S. S. Potomska, off Charleston, S. C.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO STATE THAT MR HENRY T. PEAKE is no candidate for the Convention. August 22

87 DR. J. P. CHAZAL HAS RESUMED THE PRAC-TICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Office and residence, No. 9 Society-street. fstu3*

45- UNION TICKET .- THE FOLLOWING GENTLE-MEN are submitted as candidates for election as men bers of the Convention, being those who recognize the existing state of political affairs, and will use every effor to restore the State to her proper position in the Federal

1. D. L. MCKAY. 2. GEO. S. BRYAN.

3. Hon. A. G. MACKEY.

4. JAS. B. CAMPBELL. 5. R. W. SEYMOUR.

6. M. P. O'CONNOR. 7. Col. A. O. ANDREWS.

8. DAN. HORLBECK.

9. F. A. SAWYER.

10. G. W. DINGLE.

11. GEO. W. WILLIAMS. 12. JNO. HEART.

13. H. W. SCHRODER.

14. DAVID BARROW. 15. BERNARD O'NEILL.

16. Rev. JOS. B. SEABROOK.

17. C. R. BREWSTER,

18. H. JUDGE MOORE.

19. R. S. THARIN. 20. GEO. S. HACKER.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, S. C., August 21, 1865. [SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116.]

IV MR. J. P. ROGERS IS TIERRRY APPOINTED MARINÉ SURVEYOR FOR THE PORT OF CHARLES-By order of Brevet Brigadiar-General W. T. BENNETT,

Communding Post. GEO. S. BURGER,

First Lieutenant 54th New York V. Vols., A. A. A. General. August 22

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 20, 1865.

(GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 72.)
I. CAPT. CHARLES G. CHIPMAN, 54TH MASSA-CHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, is hereby relieved from the duties as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Post and First Sub-District of the Military District of Charleston, and will rejoin his Regiment, which is to

II. First Lieutenant G. S. BURGER, 54th New York Volunteers, having been assigned to duty at this Post by order from District Headquarters, is hereby announce as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Post and First Sub-District, and will be obeyed and respected ac-W. T. BENNETT.

Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding Post and First Sub-District. Official: G. S. BUROER, First Lieutenant 54th New York Volunteers and A. A. A. Gen. 3

August 22 HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, August 18, 1865.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113.] V. THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS ARE HERE! BY appointed Pilot Commissioners of this Port, and will mimediately enter upon their duties as such : Captain

JOHN FERGUSON, Captain CECIL C. NEIL, Mr. F. P. ELFORD, Mr. JAMES H. TAYLOR, Mr. JAMES R. PRINGLE. By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT Commanding First Sub-District.

CHARLES G. CHIPMAN, Captain 54th Mass. Vols. and A. A. A. G.

August 21

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17, 1865. [SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112.]

L CAPTAIN W. W. STEPHENSON, 165th N. Y. VOLS. is announced as Post Treasurer. Captain ROBERT R. NEWELL, 54th Mass. Vols., will

turn over to Captain STEPHENBON all funds and records pertaining to the Post Tressurer's Office, taking his receipts for the same.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT,

Commanding First Bub-District. CHARLES G. CHIPMAN, Captain 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

August 21/2 feets that St I of Peiller resit of our shadow resident and the control of the state of the state

THEATRE.

Wentworth-street, between King and

Meeting-streets.

TO-NIGHT, LAVATER,

SINGING,

PADDY MILES. J. J. O'SULLIVAN AS PADDY.

ADMISSION.—Reserve seats, 75 cents; Parquette, 50 ents; Colored, 50 cents; Colored Reserve, 75 cents, Doors open at 7); P. M. To commence at 8½ P. M. August 22 THE FIRM OF L. D. MOWRY & CO. WAS DISSOLVED on the 1st instant by the death of Mr. EDWARD S. MOWRY. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the arm in liquidation of its affairs.

L. D. MOWRY. | Surviving Gopartners.

THE UNDERSIONED WILL CONTINUE THE FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS in this city, under the style of MOWRY & CO.
They are prepared to make SHIPMENTS OF COTTON
and other PRODUCE to Liverpool or New York, and
will make liberal advances on consignments.
1. D. MOWRY.

August 19 stuth3

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF CONGROVE & FARRALLEY WAS dissolved on the 19th February, 1866, by mutual JAMES COSGROVE, A. FARRALLEY. August 21 3*

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE WINTER
WOMAN, to do general house work in a pleasant
village in the country. Wages and a permanent homo
may be secured by such a one. Apply at Charleston
Hotel for two days, between the hours of twelve and
two.

2*
August 21

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE WHITE WOMAN as Cook and Housekeeper. To one having good recommendations, good wages and permanent employment will be given. Address, for three days, to A. B. C., Daily Newsoffice.

3 August 18

WANTED TO BUY, A FIRST CLASS
BUGGY HORSE, from 6 to 9 years old, good size
and style, warranted sound in every respect. Apply to
Mr. KEGLER, No. 255 King-street, corner of Beaufainstreet, between 10 A. 2. and 2 P. M.
August 18

NORTHEASTERN RAILEOAD.



SUPT'S OFFICE, NORTHEASTERN R. R., CHARLISTON, AUGUST 21, 1865.

UNTIL THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, THE PASSENGER TRAIN will leave here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 A. M., and arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M. On and after the 1st of September, a DAILY TRAIN will be run. In consecquence of some necessary alterations which are being made at the Santee Rilver, no Freight will be received for or removed from the Stations beyond the River until Friday, the 25th instant. Freight will be taken for and from Stations on this side of the River as usual.

August 22

Engineer and Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.



ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, DAILY TRAINS FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT will be run over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, between Wilmington and Kingville. These Trains will connect with Trains on the Northeastern Railroad, Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. There is daily communication North from Wilmington by rail.

There is daily communication by Stages to Columbia, connecting with these Trains. HENRY M. DRANE, August 21 12 General Superintendent.

FOR CHARTER.



Excursions Around Charleston Harbor.

THE FINE FAST STEAMER ROCKLAND, GEORGE W. BEAUFORT Commander, having a handsome saloon and splendid accommodations.

Apply to ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO., August 17 Nos. 126 and 128 Meeting-street.

C. E. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Broker, NO. 18 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON.

A GENT FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE in any of the Southern States. ALSO AGENT FOR THE SALE, RENTING, RE-PAIRING, &c., OF CITY PROPERTY. August 22 PHILIP H. KEGLER.

BANKER

AND COLLECTION AGENT, No. 255 KING-STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD; AND EXCHANGE.

AMOUNTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, FOR SALE ON

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND .

BOSTON. A GENT FOR AYERS, MARTIN & CO., ATTORNEYS and Councellors at Law, and Prosecutors of Claims against the Government, Washington, D. C.

GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. Drafts on New York, Boston and Philadelphia,

P. H. KEGLER'S BANKING OFFICE, No. 255 KING STREET,

Corner of Beaufain

GOLD AND SILVER. THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD AND No. 255 KING-STREET.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL

Life Insurance Company, UNITED WITH bed

British Nation Life Insurance Company, LONDON.

THESE UNITED COMPANIES HAVE PAID TO Policy Holders, Claims and Bonus, upwards of \$6,250,000. Policies on Life will be issued by us! " " " would be GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents.

F. M. BOBERTSON, M. D., Examining Physician,
N. B.—Cell at our Office and get. a. Kitis Book of advice and information concerning Life Ensurance.

August 15 tuthe10 G. W. W. & CO.

H. M. JAMES & BRO., WRAPPING PAPER TOTAL HAY AND

TWINE DEALERS NO. 4 HAYNE-STREET,

CHARLESTON, B. C.

August 17 of ment taptails waint borbant thatus

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